

1915.
—
QUEENSLAND.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN ON
LIVE STOCK FOR THE YEAR 1914.

LIVE STOCK.

The following table shows that the year 1914, according to returns received, was much better for all classes of stock than 1913, though the increase was not as large over 1913 in the number of sheep as that year was over 1912. Numerical increases for sheep in 1913 and 1914 were, respectively, 1,476,564 and 1,343,319, but 1914 held the record—23,129,919. Swine showed a large increase, for there was a centesimal decrease of 2.54 in 1913, whereas in 1914 there was an increase of 18.99 per cent.

A.

Year.					Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1913	...	...	...	...	707,265	5,322,033	21,786,600	140,045
1914	...	...	...	...	743,059	5,455,943	23,129,919	166,638
Numerical Increase in 1914					35,794	133,910	1,343,319	26,593
Numerical Decrease in 1914					...	...	...	...
Centesimal Increase in 1914					5.06	2.52	6.17	18.99
Centesimal Decrease in 1914					...	...	...	...

From this table it is seen that horses had increased by 5.06, cattle 2.52, sheep 6.17, and swine, as previously stated, 18.99 per cent. It is evident the weather and, above all, the rainfall was satisfactory. I find, from a table courteously supplied by Mr. G. G. Bond, Divisional Officer, that the total rainfall during 1914 and the average for a series of years was respectively as follows:—

No. of Places Recorded.									
8	Coastal (mean)	...	...	...	...	58 inches	...	65 inches	
7	Sub-coastal (mean)	...	...	...	...	28	,,	32	,,
8	Western (mean)	...	...	...	...	19	,,	22	,,

These figures are from 23 different places, and climatically the coast districts have received the greatest benefit with Innisfail 142.9 inches, Thursday Island 79.5 inches, and Mackay 67.2; but within the coastal and sub-coastal boundaries stock-raising has not been adopted to any great extent.

Up to the next line, "Western"—practically the centre of the State—the bulk of the stock is bred, but the rainfall herein is least of the three divisions—mean 19 inches in the twelve months—an average of nearly 1.6 inch a month. It is safe to assume that, as the rainfall was so much within that boundary, about the same benefit would accrue to the remaining country to the border.

The following table shows the numbers and description of live stock depastured at the end of each month of the last ten years:—

A a.

SHOWING the NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE in the STATE—RETURN for TEN YEARS.

Year.					Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1905	...	...	...	...	430,565	2,963,695	12,535,231	164,087
1906	...	...	...	...	452,916	3,413,919	14,886,438	138,282
1907	...	...	...	...	488,486	3,892,232	16,738,047	133,246
1908	...	...	...	...	519,969	4,321,600	18,348,851	124,749
1909	...	...	...	...	555,613	4,711,782	19,593,791	124,803
1910	...	...	...	...	593,813	5,131,699	20,331,838	152,212
1911	...	...	...	...	618,954	5,073,201	20,740,981	173,902
1912	...	...	...	...	674,573	5,210,891	20,310,036	143,695
1913	...	...	...	...	707,265	5,322,033	21,786,600	140,045
1914	...	...	...	...	743,059	5,455,943	23,129,919	166,638

Live stock has increased during the year in all classes, but cattle have not yet reached, by over one and a-half million, the record in 1894 of 7,012,997.

Though there was a large increase in swine, the number for 1914 was not the largest during 10 years, as 1911 had that distinction with 173,902.

The proportional increases during each year were as follows:—

A b.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1905	4·21	8·87	15·60	— 11·37
1906	5·19	15·19	18·76	— 15·73
1907	7·85	14·01	12·44	— 3·64
1908	6·45	11·03	9·62	— 6·38
1909	6·86	9·03	6·78	0·04
1910	6·88	8·91	3·77	21·96
1911	4·23	— 1·14	2·01	14·25
1912	8·99	2·71	— 2·08	— 17·37
1913	4·85	2·13	7·27	— 2·54
1914	5·06	2·52	6·17	18·99

— Decrease.

With the exception of swine the increases cannot be considered satisfactory in view of some of the previous years shown in the table.

The area of the State—670,500 square miles—was not stocked to its utmost capacity, and in this connection the following table gives some interesting information:—

A c.

IN CONVERTING HORSES AND CATTLE TO TERMS OF SHEEP, TEN HEAD OF SHEEP ARE TAKEN AS EQUAL TO ONE HORSE OR HEAD OF CATTLE.

Pastoral District.	Area in Acres.	Centesimal Ratio of Area of District to Area of State.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		ALL KINDS IN TERMS OF SHEEP.	
			Acres per Head.	Number per Square Mile.	Acres per Head.	Number per Square Mile.	Acres per Head.	Number per Square Mile.	Acres per Head.	Number per Square Mile.
Burke	65,383,040	15·24	1,321	0·48	85	7·49	29	22·45	6·26	102·20
Burnett	7,972,480	1·86	181	3·53	21	31·18	482	1·33	1·84	348·44
Cook	63,601,920	14·82	1,418	0·45	161	3·98	87,848	0·01	14·45	44·28
Darling Downs	16,249,600	3·79	178	3·59	44	14·37	9	70·07	2·56	249·64
Gregory North	54,266,240	12·64	2,557	0·25	240	2·67	32	19·96	13·01	49·18
Gregory South	31,617,920	7·37	2,421	0·26	172	3·72	71	9·03	13·09	48·89
Leichhardt	30,946,560	7·21	548	1·17	53	12·00	22	28·53	4·00	160·19
Maranoa	25,110,400	5·85	670	0·95	88	7·30	8	80·27	3·93	162·79
Mitchell	35,431,680	8·26	737	0·87	371	1·72	4	149·09	3·66	175·03
Moreton	5,649,920	1·32	66	9·77	12	53·49	315	2·03	1·01	634·61
North Kennedy	21,832,960	5·09	237	2·71	41	15·48	1,945	0·33	2·51	182·21
Port Curtis	8,994,560	2·09	163	3·93	21	31·21	293	2·18	1·81	353·54
South Kennedy	19,528,960	4·55	565	1·13	73	8·74	45	14·22	5·66	112·99
Warrego	37,333,760	8·70	1,393	0·46	190	3·37	10	62·06	6·38	100·34
Wide Bay	5,200,000	1·21	123	5·20	19	32·96	1,199	0·53	1·68	382·08
STATE	429,120,000	100·00	577	1·11	79	8·14	19	34·50	5·04	126·95
Number per Capita Population ...			1·10		8·06		34·18		125·79	

On two occasions having been through the country beyond the line shown by the Divisional Officer as “Western,” to the confines of Queensland, and from experience I know that it has many fine herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and that it is wonderfully responsive even to a small rainfall. I know also that if the rain does not come in its season this country keenly feels the loss. Possibly, owing to the uncertainty of the rainfall, and other causes, more of that country is not stocked to its fullest extent, but this requires stout hearts for its accomplishment. The State has had many heroes in its day, but I venture to say that there have been none greater than the men—and women too—who have gone through many seasons—up and down—into those far distant parts assisting forward the State by their energy and determination in pastoral pursuits. In all probability when the back country is opened up by the railway system the State will witness a land well stocked with sheep and cattle, more especially if irrigation works are established on an extensive scale or artesian sources are tapped.

Of the 15 districts, the best stocked (taken in terms of sheep) were the following five in this order:—Moreton 634, Wide Bay 382, Port Curtis 353, Burnett 348, Darling Downs 249 to each square mile; but Cook, Gregory North and South were 44 and 49 to each square mile respectively.

For each horse, head of cattle, and each sheep there were respectively 577 acres, 79 acres, and 19 acres of land available last year, and referring to all stock in terms of sheep—10 sheep to each head of cattle and horses—the available area was 5·04 acres.

The following table shows the live stock density in various countries:—

								Live Stock in Terms of Sheep per Square Mile.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,211
Argentine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278

As there has been a growing inquiry for the particulars relating to the number of live stock in each of the three great divisions of the State, a statement showing this information is given below for the year 1914.

A d.

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE IN THE SOUTHERN, CENTRAL, AND NORTHERN DIVISIONS OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Division.					Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Southern Division ...					348,338	2,289,685	9,086,707	143,802
Central Division ...					180,913	1,345,618	11,581,577	9,512
Northern Division ...					213,808	1,820,640	2,461,635	13,324
Total State ...					743,059	5,455,943	23,129,919	166,638

HORSES.

With a view of bringing before some of our horse or cattle breeders a possible opening for trade, it may be interesting to quote from the Annual Report (1913) upon the State of Kedah by W. George Maxwell, Esq., Adviser to the Kedah Government (Malay States):—"The type of cattle bred in Kedah is a small creature, used for ploughing the rice fields and sold out of the country for butchers' meat. It is useless as a milker and of but little value for draught purposes. Now that the roads are opening up the country there is an increasing demand for an animal more adapted for bullock-cart work; and the Veterinary Superintendent is arranging to import Indian bulls of a type that will, it is hoped, produce, when crossbred with the Kedah cows, a progeny that will be a good draught animal and a fair milker, and yet retain the hardiness of the local type." Ploughing the fields by means of cattle is an ancient custom, but the horse is now more largely used in farm work, which leads me to incorporate the above quotation here.

The increase for 1913 was 35,794; in fact, 1914 was a record year in the breeding of this useful animal. He appears to be required as much as previously, despite the fact that many vehicles are now employed which do not necessitate his use.

The import and export trade for 1914 was as follows:—

A e.

HORSES IMPORTED DURING 1914.					HORSES EXPORTED DURING 1914.						
Country.		Number.		Value.		Country.		Number.		Value.	
<i>Oversea—</i>				£	£	<i>Oversea—</i>				£	£
United Kingdom ...	3	...	937	937	937	India	6,196	...	87,864	88,866	
						Papua	23	...	293		
	3					New Guinea(German)	6	...	96		
						Java	49	...	613		
<i>Interstate (by land)—</i>						<i>Interstate (by land)—</i>					
New South Wales...	11,457	...	109,074	110,067	110,067	New South Wales...	16,464	...	171,858	174,944	
South Australia ...	110	...	993			South Australia ...	397	...	3,086		
		11,567						16,861			
Totals ... ..	...	11,570	...	111,004	111,004	Totals ... ..	...	23,135	...	263,810

During the year two ordinary mares, valued at £800, and one stallion for stud purposes, valued at £137, were imported from the United Kingdom.

The imports from New South Wales included 10 ordinary and 2 stud stallions, valued at £267 and £250 respectively, and those from South Australia were 2 stud mares (value, £60) and 1 ordinary stallion (value, £75). The number of ordinary mares and geldings with their respective total values—in parentheses—were—from New South Wales, 511 (£3,879) and 10,934 (£104,678); from South Australia, 15 (£300) and 92 (£558).

The exports overseas were 1,835 mares (including 1 for £30 to German New Guinea) and 4,439 geldings, valued at £25,921 and £62,945 respectively. The greatest number—6,196—were shipped to India at an average value of about £14 per head. The exports to New South Wales were £62,700 above the imports, and those to South Australia more than trebled the value of horses imported, and, from these figures, it may be safely assumed that drovers, upon delivering their stock, dispose of their horses in the Southern States instead of bringing them back on the return for more cattle or sheep.

There was a slight increase in entire horses during the year.

A f.

HORSES.

Year.							Entire.	Other.	Total.
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,353	426,212	430,565
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,975	447,941	452,916
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,024	482,462	488,486
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,794	513,175	519,969
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,304	548,309	555,613
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,941	585,872	593,813
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,505	610,449	618,954
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,322	665,251	674,573
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,691	697,574	707,265
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,719	733,340	743,059

CATTLE.

The following is a summary of the number of cattle depastured in the different districts and divisions of the State. Details will be found in Appendix Tables Nos. I., II., IV.

A g.

SIZES OF HERDS OF CATTLE.

1 to 100.		101 to 300.		301 to 1,000.		1,001 and Upwards.		Totals.	
Owners.	Cattle.	Owners.	Cattle.	Owners.	Cattle.	Owners.	Cattle.	Owners.	Cattle.
35,142	864,288	2,813	477,768	983	539,515	778	3,574,372	39,716	5,455,943

N.B.—For details of Sizes of Herds of Cattle in Pastoral Districts, see Appendix Table No. IV.

There were 5,455,943 head of cattle which were depastured by 39,716 owners—an increase of 1,580 on 1913. The number of owners who held herds of cattle according to the several sizes in above table increased by 3.34, 13.61, 6.73, and 6.0 per cent. respectively; the proportionate increases being about 72, 21, 4, and 3 per cent. respectively.

A h.

Year.							Number of Owners.	Number of Cattle.	Average Size of Herd.
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,693	2,963,695	115
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,309	3,413,919	125
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,537	3,892,232	136
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,025	4,321,600	144
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,230	4,711,782	146
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,955	5,131,699	151
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,850	5,073,201	146
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,242	5,210,891	140
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,136	5,322,033	140
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,716	5,455,943	137

The average number of head held by all owners was 137 or less than last year. This was accounted for by the fact that owners increased by 4.14 per cent. and cattle by only 2.52 per cent.

Referring to cattle in pastoral districts, the greatest number returned was in Burke—765,289—followed by Leichhardt—580,141—North Kennedy 528,151 and Moreton 472,226. The districts followed in the same order as 1913, but Burke and Leichhardt showed decreases—in round figures—of 10,000 and 13,000 respectively. There were also decreases in Gregory North, 29,000; Darling Downs, 1,800; Maranoa, 4,900; and South Kennedy, 6,300. North Kennedy and Moreton showed respective increases of 22,500 and 20,700, but the largest centesimal increases were shown in Burnett, 11.78 per cent.; Mitchell, 19.06 per cent.; Port Curtis, 15.79 per cent.; and Wide Bay, 6.19 per cent.

In the Moreton district no fewer than 11,960 persons furnished returns of cattle. This was by far the largest number of owners in any district. Darling Downs followed with 7,523, then Wide Bay with 5,134. The bulk of the owners in all the districts were those who held under 100 head of cattle, and in the above three districts the numbers were, respectively, 11,193, 6,955, and 4,646 persons.

SHEEP.

The following is a summary of sizes of flocks of sheep for 1914; details are shown in Table V. of the Appendix:—

A j.

SIZES OF FLOCKS OF SHEEP.

50 and Under.		51 to 500.		501 to 1,000.		1,001 to 2,000.		2,001 to 5,000.		5,001 to 10,000.	
Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.
721	13,283	771	173,611	381	295,234	388	600,659	552	1,921,756	349	2,550,551

10,001 to 20,000.		20,001 to 50,000.		50,001 to 100,000.		100,001 and Upwards.		Totals.	
Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.
273	3,893,036	191	5,881,302	68	4,606,333	25	3,194,154	3,719	23,129,919

N.B.—For details of Sizes of Flocks of Sheep in Pastoral Districts, see Appendix Table No. V.

Sheepowners increased by 10.52 per cent. and sheep by 6.17 per cent. over 1913. Nearly 76 per cent.—17,574,825—of the sheep in Queensland were held by 557 persons who depastured not less than 10,000 sheep; the average was 31,552 each. Owners of 50 sheep and under increased by 42, but sheep decreased by 1,276. There were, however, increases in both sheep and owners of all other sizes of flocks shown in above summary. Four districts which contained the largest number of sheep were—Mitchell, 8,254,192; Warrego, 3,620,380; Maranoa, 3,149,442; Burke, 2,293,014; but for number of sheepowners Darling Downs, with 1,099, was far in advance of all other districts, followed by Maranoa, 546; Mitchell, 523; and Warrego, 314.

The average size of flocks was 6,219.

A k.

Year.							Number of Owners.	Number of Sheep.	Average Size of Flocks.
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,269	12,535,231	5,525
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,448	14,886,438	6,081
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,748	16,738,047	6,091
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,834	18,348,851	6,475
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,888	19,593,791	6,785
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,082	20,331,838	6,597
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,119	20,740,981	6,650
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,224	20,310,036	6,300
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,365	21,786,600	6,474
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,719	23,129,919	6,219

The effort made in 1913, to collect information *re* lambing, purchases and sales of sheep, number killed for food, &c., was more successful in 1914, and it is anticipated that the owners will be fully educated in 1915 regarding the requirements in this respect. There were 8,695,737 lambing ewes; the number of lambs was 4,704,986, a ratio of 54.10 per cent., a decline of about 4 per cent.

There were 291,016 sheep killed for food on the holdings; this was an increase of nearly 39,000 on 1913. Total losses were given as 1,823,542, or about 350,000 on the previous year. The districts which showed the greatest number lost from various causes were Mitchell, Warrego, Burke, and Maranoa in this order. There were very many reasons given for all losses, and these are fully shown in Appendix Table No. X., but the causes were chiefly attributable to drought, fly, dingoes, old age, and lambing—the fly accountable for 12,000 more than the dog.

Al.

[illegible]

DISPOSAL OF LIVE STOCK.

On 31st December, 1914, the increase of cattle depastured at the same date as in the previous year was 2.5 per cent., and, from this, many persons are liable to consider our flocks and herds are not doing very well. It will be the purpose of this report to disabuse their minds of such an erroneous impression.

The cattle depastured on 31st December, 1914, were	5,455,943
To which must be added those that were dealt with according to the following table	836,868
	<u>6,292,811</u>
On 31st December, 1913, the cattle depastured were	5,322,033
A difference—equal to 18 per cent. increase—of	<u>970,778</u>

Similarly with the sheep, which showed an increase between 14 and 15 per cent.

A m.

	CATTLE.		SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Exported, less number imported alive by Land and Oversea	76,232	...	638,983	...
" " " " Oversea, 6 months only	...	40	...	2,312
" " " " Overland, 12 months	...	59,959	...	422,648
Preserved, frozen, and boiled down	449,753	546,870	731,859	756,691
Estimated number killed for food for home consumption	253,677	229,999	643,968	594,454
Totals put to profit	779,662	...	2,014,810	...

N.B.—This Table does not include Interstate Traffic by Sea in live animals; this is unascertainable, but insignificant in number.

Details are given in Tables VI. and VII. of the Appendix.

In the year 1914 the imports of frozen carcasses (sheep and lamb) into Great Britain were from—New Zealand, 6,180,924; Australia, 3,721,099; South America, 2,884,832; and for the past 20 years New Zealand is, of course, considerably in advance of the other two countries—leading each year. South America was second throughout up to 1909 and also in the years 1911 and 1912; the remaining years—1910, 1913, and 1914—saw Australia in the second place.

Of the carcasses from South America, which included—

	Sheep.	Lamb.
Uruguay	70,501	2,110
Patagonia	481,616	241,742
Argentina sent	1,489,826	599,037
Total	<u>2,041,943</u>	<u>842,889</u>

which was a decrease in sheep of 102,049, but an increase in lamb of 166,870. The figures quoted for 1914 showed a decrease on 1913 from Australia of 896,439 sheep and an increase in lamb of 175,337, but from Queensland there were decreases under both heads of 469,162 and 5,595 respectively.

An increased share in the frozen beef trade has been secured by Australia and New Zealand amounting to 53.3 per cent. of the largest import yet recorded into Great Britain. It appeared that the export from Australia had been well maintained during 1914, although Queensland showed a decline on 1913 of 38,428 quarters, but of the quantity from Australia, Queensland's contribution was nearly 80.5 per cent. Three other States showed increases over 1913. Argentina had a decrease of 207,710 quarters, but, as Uruguay increased by 111,226, South America exported to Great Britain 96,484 quarters less than in the previous year.

It will be noticed from Statement A m that, owing to the Customs having altered their system to synchronise with the financial year, exports of cattle oversea are only shown for six months to 30th June, 1914.

The preserving and freezing works showed large increases on 1913 of live stock slaughtered for treatment, although they were not as large as 1913 was over the previous year in stock for freezing and boiling down, but in preserving the difference was only 310 in favour of 1914. Of the total live stock slaughtered in 1914, for the above purposes, 37 per cent. were cattle, 51 per cent. sheep and lambs, and about 12 per cent. swine. There was not much variation from last year in the percentage of cattle and sheep used for freezing—1 per cent. less and more respectively; and 23 per cent. of cattle for preserving as against 22 per cent. in 1913. Sheep used for preserving were about 10.58 per cent. of the total dealt with. There were increases in the production of frozen beef, mutton (fresh, preserved), frozen lamb, extract and essence meat, tallow, and lard. Decreases showed in fresh preserved beef and salted; frozen and salted mutton; fresh preserved lamb; bacon and hams; pork—salt and fresh. The total value of all the products was £5,818,676, an increase above 38 per cent. on 1913.

A n.

Year.						CATTLE.		SHEEP.	
						Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.
						Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1905	...	...	...	...	...	25,099	75,044	148,163	529,602
1906	...	...	...	...	...	63,157	63,089	469,526	742,281
1907	...	...	...	...	...	51,323	71,494	240,704	1,031,326
1908	...	...	...	...	...	40,890	145,474	309,967	734,609
1909	...	..	...	...	...	41,804	145,591	178,719	909,007
1910	...	...	...	...	...	*67,587	*122,774	*314,779	*685,419
1911	...	...	...	...	...	*45,225	*133,519	*412,152	*613,998
1912	...	...	...	...	...	*55,482	*144,803	*288,523	*551,446
1913	...	...	...	...	...	*55,402	*131,634	*204,045	*843,028
1914	{	Overland, 12 months		...	...	49,632	109,591	404,530	827,178
		Oversea, 6 months		...	...	6	46	...	2,312

* Exclusive of Interstate Coastwise Traffic no longer available.

There were 24 establishments engaged in the freezing and preserving industry—3 more than in the previous year, and the largest number for 10 years.

A o.

Kind of Establishment.	Number.	Number of Hands Employed.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Premises.	Value of Output.
Bacon Curing	9	350	£ 51,795	£ 90,817	£ 541,975
Meat Preserving	15	5,079	833,045	754,401	6,567,618
Total	24	5,429	884,840	844,918	7,109,593

The value of the 24 works—machinery, plant, land, and premises—was returned as £1,729,758. The output was valued at £7,109,593. The average number of hands employed was 5,429.

As previously indicated there was a decrease of meat to Great Britain from Queensland; but, I understand, that the United States attracted some of the Australian trade, and perhaps this State benefited thereby.

During 1914 the live stock slaughtered for home consumption showed a decline under all heads except lambs, in which there was an increase of only 85. The estimated mean population—which increased by about 3.4 per cent.—did not indulge so much in meat this year, as the consumption per capita declined from 262.35 (in 1913) to 229.74, the lowest for 7 years. This is not quite exact because some products from the factories are used within the State. Table VII. of the Appendix shows particulars in regard to home consumption.

SWINE.

Including returns from inspector of slaughter-houses there was 1 per cent less slaughtered, and the product showed a decline of 524,898 lb. fresh pork, 44,127 lb. salted and preserved pork, and bacon and ham 370,585 lb.

A p.

Petty Sessions District.	Swine Slaughtered.	Fresh Pork.	Salt and Preserved Pork.	Bacon and Hams.
	Number.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Brisbane	59,748	3,108	1,370	4,434,010
Bundaberg	247	8,027	7,833	10,170
Clifton	236	1,152	12,138	18,621
Crow's Nest	210	8,220	575	18,562
Dalby	459	5,266	7,047	40,671
Gatton	207	2,766	2,225	21,059
Gayndah	253	4,336	5,498	18,436
Gladstone	267	3,595	5,997	19,990
Herberton	216	16,690	6,157	3,510
Laidley	202	1,058	3,765	23,278
Logan	448	810	43,549	26,651
Maryborough	6,228	4,307	7,873	444,992
Nanango	267	1,938	1,474	29,148
Pittsworth	218	264	2,888	23,676
Rockhampton	1,683	31,691	5,501	97,500
Roma	219	3,099	7,743	14,051
South Brisbane	70,355	8,250	760	5,352,748
Toowoomba	27,008	1,777	1,055	2,387,322
Warwick	805	1,996	6,536	51,515
Wienholt	246	1,918	7,646	21,540
All other Districts	5,131	172,195	102,384	281,681
Totals, 1914	174,653	282,463	240,014	13,339,131
„ 1913	172,084	386,204	284,141	13,709,716

N.B.—Returns received from Inspectors of Slaughter-houses for 1914 account for 39,101 swine killed, producing 3,376,133 lb. of fresh pork in addition to the above. In a few instances it is possible that some of these have been also included in the returns from which this table is compiled, but to what extent it is impossible to determine.

The cities of South Brisbane, North Brisbane, and Toowoomba, in this order, had the largest output of bacon and hams, while Rockhampton and Herberton had first and second place for fresh pork, and Logan was far in advance of any other district in salt and preserved pork.

As previously stated swine increased by nearly 19 per cent. on 1913.

WOOL.

The quantity of wool produced in 1914 was not commensurate with the increase over 1913 in the number of sheep shorn, but this was principally accounted for by the fact that the general average weight of the fleece was less. Some districts show increases in weight of fleece—notably, Burnett, 2.30 lb.; Moreton, 0.98 lb.; North Kennedy, 0.75 lb. With the exception of scoured wool—which exceeds no year since 1907, the first year of collection of these particulars, and that by only 207,400 lb.—last year held the record for wool production. During the past 8 years the production of wool was as follows :—

A q.

Production of Wool.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Number of sheep shorn	15,428,902	16,508,861	18,439,937	19,192,619	20,037,491	19,969,378	20,289,124	22,059,015
Result off Shears only, lb. net—								
Greasy wool	60,408,872	66,387,514	80,170,509	82,755,649	92,698,078	89,390,788	106,570,719	114,585,709
Scoured wool	16,952,076	20,362,329	21,491,099	23,276,963	21,051,636	19,816,854	19,699,752	17,159,546
Above expressed as “Greasy”	94,313,024	107,112,172	123,152,707	129,309,575	134,801,350	129,024,496	145,971,861	148,904,801
Average weight, lb.—								
Per Greasy bale	365	367	372	371	360	367	362	361
Per Scoured bale	232	232	235	234	232	226	227	224
Per Fleece in the Grease ...	6.11	6.49	6.68	6.74	6.73	6.46	7.19	6.75
Total wool production (Greasy), including quantity fellmongered, exported on skins, and utilized lb.	99,461,711	110,545,577	129,668,298	139,250,802	142,382,269	136,878,270	154,183,114	155,478,740
* Estimated value of production	£4,153,000	£4,193,000	£5,453,000	£5,908,000	£5,580,000	£5,561,000	£6,296,000	£6,707,000

* Based on Oversea Export value.

The value of the wool last year increased by £411,000, or nearly 6.53 per cent. on the previous year, and by nearly 61.5 per cent. on the value of the production in 1907. Of the 15 pastoral districts, the following 6, in the order named, individually produced the largest quantity of wool—Mitchell, Warrego, Maranoa, Burke, Darling Downs, and Gregory North—hence, it is obvious, that the largest number of sheep were shorn in these districts. Darling Downs produced the heaviest average fleece, 7.46 lb.; Warrego next, 7.32 lb.; Leichhardt, 7.23 lb.; Gregory South, 7.12 lb.; and Maranoa, 7.06 lb. Nearly half of the sheep shorn were ewes, and they almost doubled the wethers and more than trebled the weaners and hoggets. There were 2,126,520 lambs and 261,503 rams shorn. Further interesting information is given in Table IX. of the Appendix, which shows that the value of the machinery used in this profitable industry was £592,671.

The average price of wool for the past 8 years was as follows:—

A r.

Average Export Price of Wool.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.*	1911.*	1912.*	1913.*	1914.*
Greasy wool ...	Per lb. 10d.	Per lb. 8½d.	Per lb. 9½d.	Per lb. 10½d.	Per lb. 9½d.	Per lb. 9¾d.	Per lb. 9½d.	Per lb. 10½d.
Scoured wool ...	18½d.	17d.	17½d.	18¼d.	16½d.	18¼d.	18½d.	19d.

* Oversea only.

Which showed that the price in 1914 was the highest during those years.

A s.

Exports of Wool.				QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
				Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.
				Lb. gross. *	Lb. gross.	Lb. gross. *	£ *	£	£ *
Greasy	{ 1910	...	...	*	64,591,609	*	*	2,740,149	*
	{ 1911	...	...	*	78,529,887	*	*	3,081,062	*
	{ 1912	...	...	*	74,239,496	*	*	3,012,654	*
	{ 1913	...	...	*	90,229,443	*	*	3,681,663	*
	{ 1914 (6 months only)	...	...	*	30,358,018	*	*	1,334,615	*
Scoured	{ 1910	...	...	*	18,906,725	*	*	1,438,275	*
	{ 1911	...	...	*	20,524,607	*	*	1,438,071	*
	{ 1912	...	...	*	16,581,495	*	*	1,262,866	*
	{ 1913	...	...	*	20,064,779	*	*	1,552,256	*
	{ 1914 (6 months only)	...	...	*	5,251,469	*	*	414,307	*

* Not available.

As the Interstate traffic had not been tabulated for a number of years it was possible only to furnish the quantity and value of oversea exports, and, for 1914, that for six months only owing to the Customs Department adopting the financial year in preference to the calendar year. In consequence of this method it was not possible to state what proportion the export bore to the total production of wool in 1914.

An interesting patriotic letter has been written by a gentleman of note, in the pastoral world, for at least 50 years, and in referring to the request which had been made for short-wool sheepskins to make winter jackets for the troops, he stated that he knew it had been the practice, on far out runs, to burn the pelts as valueless, and numberless skins carrying 2 or 3 months' wool have been thus destroyed. What waste! The apology to the writer for quoting his words here lies in the fact of the urgency of the appeal and in the hope that this smaller document may more readily reach the hands of those who possibly may not receive the Review in which his letter appears.

A t.

Quantity Wool used in Manufacture.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Scoured wool ...	Lb. 105,681	Lb. 112,230	Lb. 150,539	Lb. 135,123	Lb. 168,243	Lb. 291,946	Lb. 203,415	Lb. 160,449

Every year since from 1907 to 1912, with exception of 1910, showed increases in the quantity of wool used in manufacture, but the figures were reversed in the past two years, although the decrease in 1914 was not as great as in the previous year over its predecessor.

The great importance of the pastoral industry is shown by the following table:—

A u.
EXPORTS OVERSEA, QUEENSLAND.

Value of—					1913.		1914. Six Months Only.	
					HOME PRODUCE ONLY.		HOME PRODUCE ONLY.	
					Total Exports.	Percentage to Total Exports.	Total Exports.	Percentage to Total Exports.
					Overseas £	Only.	Overseas £	Only.
Agricultural Products	...	...	...	...	994,694	8·08	496,174	10·18
Pastoral	„	...	...	...	10,106,947	82·08	3,796,849	77·89
Mineral	„	...	...	...	906,581	7·36	463,339	9·50
Other	„	...	...	...	304,553	2·48	118,532	2·43
Totals	...	...	...	...	£12,312,775	100·00	£4,874,894	100·00

These particulars were for oversea exports, but for six months (to 30th June, 1914) only, for the reason previously indicated. However, even for that period the pastoral industry contributed 77·89 per cent. of the total export value, £4,874,984; details of which appear in the following table, but it must be borne in mind that Interstate traffic was not included:—

A v.
EXPORTS OVERSEA, QUEENSLAND.

Value of—								1913.	1914. Six Months Only.	Increase or —Decrease, 1914.	
								HOME PRODUCE ONLY.			
								Exports Oversea.	Exports Oversea.		
								£	£		£
Pastoral Products—											
Wool	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,233,919	1,748,922	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,463	13,647	...
*Meat (all kinds, including Extract)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,172,036	1,410,652	...
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	700,394	291,231	...
Hides and skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	876,879	311,632	...
All other	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,256	20,765	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,106,947	3,796,849	...

* Exclusive of Bacon, Poultry, &c., these being treated as products of Agriculture.

GOATS (COMMON).

These animals are valuable to dwellers away from the busy haunts of men, providing food (in various forms) for old and young.

A w.

				Number Depastured.	Number Killed.			Weight : Lb.
1909	...	...	...	165,362	...	38,078	...	1,020,706
1910	...	...	...	168,339	...	36,978	...	952,460
1911	...	...	...	149,804	...	33,791	...	898,397
1912	...	...	...	155,010	...	37,044	...	974,430
1913	...	...	...	148,006	...	35,541	...	978,244
1914	...	...	...	134,967	...	31,471	...	779,938

Of the 116 petty sessions districts, goats were returned in 102. The larger number of goats was shown in mining centres in which the dingo was not, usually, much in evidence. One district (Etheridge) recorded 9,992 goats and four others (all five inland) showed 8,400, 7,720, 7,604, and 5,000, respectively. Two coastal districts had 7,660 and 5,650 respectively. Of the 31,471 animals killed, which yielded 831,932 lb. of meat, there were 150 goats averaging 120 lb. each. This large average was evidently at time of slaughter. The averages generally were from 10 lb. to 60 lb. and the mean 26·43 lb. The numbers depastured in 1914 showed a large decrease on the previous year, and may be attributed to the dry condition of the country and various other causes which, in many cases, owners are too indifferent to mention in their returns. 11,751 skins were sold and realised nearly £1,000. The rates ranged from 6d. to 3s. 6d. per skin. It is to be feared that the goat is more or less despised in Queensland, but it might be as well to mention that this animal does not contract tuberculosis, and that as the milk

is easily digested it is preferable to cow's milk for children and invalids. It has been stated that out of over one hundred thousand goats and kids brought to a continental city for slaughter every Spring, the meat inspectors have failed to discover a single case of phthisis.

A class of goat which should do well in Queensland is the Nubian goat. The Société d'Acclimatation of Paris found its milking qualities to surpass all other breeds—the yield is stated to be about 4 quarts a day—and the richness of the milk is proportionately greater. The milch goat has been aptly described as the “poor man's cow.” The goat being naturally adapted to rocks and dry soils it should not be exposed in marshy places, as this brings on disease of the feet and general ill-health.

ANGORA GOATS.

The following table shows the decrease in these animals:—

A x.

Year.						Number of Animals.	Mohair Obtained.	Skins Obtained.	Number Killed for Meat.
1904	...	...	...	...	...	2,008	Lb. 1,216	208	497
1905	...	...	...	...	...	2,855	902	320	643
1906	...	...	...	...	...	2,512	1,358	160	475
1907	...	...	...	...	...	4,589	3,073	996	1,028
1908	...	...	...	...	...	7,698	5,102	980	1,181
1909	...	...	...	...	...	8,228	6,547	1,374	1,739
1910	...	...	...	...	...	9,088	7,096	1,753	1,823
1911	...	...	...	...	...	8,332	5,785	1,047	1,487
1912	...	...	...	...	...	6,924	6,770	1,342	1,388
1913	...	...	...	...	...	7,925	6,935	1,063	1,148
1914	...	...	...	...	...	5,543	3,427	632	687

Many owners have not reported as to their herds, but those who did so commented unfavourably, and were of the opinion that the industry (which evidently had not been properly organised) was generally non-paying and rapidly declining. Dingoes destroy many, and in one district the goats are much troubled with footrot; but sheep are also subject to both these enemies. 548 skins were sold at an average of 2s. 4d., although 12 skins brought 12s. each, and one was sold for 10s.; 84 more skins were obtained, but no record of sale has been furnished. 3,427 lb. of mohair was shorn, but only 2,043 lb. were shown as sold at an average price of 7d. per lb. The districts in which the largest quantity of mohair was returned were Rockhampton, 1,100 lb.; Stanthorpe, 741 lb.; Kilkivan, 266 lb.; and Clermont, 170 lb.

On the vast regions of Asiatic Turkey the celebrated goats, peculiar to the neighbourhood of Angora, have their home. The hair is worked up into shawls little inferior to those of Cashmere, but while the Great War is in progress the supply from Turkey would, doubtless, be limited and possibly these fine animals will suffer. It is, therefore, a matter for regret that Queensland has not been more industrious. A small quantity of mohair was forwarded to London, but, owing to war conditions which prevented the yarn being exported to Europe, the market was not encouraging.

In high and dry places the goats thrive best, and the richest and most lustrous qualities of the hair is obtained from those depastured in hilly and forest regions. The finest quality of the wool is obtained from the first clip which is made in the second year of the animal. The coat, which attains the length of 4 or 5 inches, is composed of two kinds of hair, the one short and coarse which lies close to the skin, the other long and curly and of the nature of wool forming the outer covering. Both are used by the manufacturer, but the exterior portion, which makes up by far the greater bulk, is the much more valuable. It is open to question whether the wethers or the she-goats produce the best quality of wool, but rams have the coarsest. The hair is a material of enormous durability, and owing to its elasticity it is especially fitted for working into long-piled fabrics, such as plush and imitation furs or braids and bindings, boot and other laces. It is largely used in making furniture plush for upholstering railway carriages, imitation sealskins, beaver and other furs, and for carriage rugs generally mohair is extensively used. Large herds were shipped from Turkey to the Cape, where the venture has met with marked success, the climate being specially suitable to the perfect development of the wool, and a very large percentage of the British supply has been obtained from this source.

The Angora is a bad milker and an indifferent mother, but its flesh is better eating than that of any other breed, and in its native country is preferred to mutton. The kids are born small, but grow fast and arrive early at maturity. Turkish farmers are reluctant to sell. Some have received as much as £250 for a male and £150 for a female, and between £50 and £60 were common prices for these goats in Angora.

CAMELS.

Many people on the far-away Diamantina and other back country are well aware the camel has been most useful, especially during "dry spells." The following table shows an increase on 1913 caused by arrivals from other States. Greatest numbers are in Cloncurry, 684; and Boulia, 140.

A y.							Number.
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	334
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	656
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,023
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	888
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	751
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	977

OSTRICHES.

The farm at Garfield (Alpha district) showed an increase of 9 birds, and the gentleman who has displayed enterprise in this industry will subsequently see his perseverance crowned with success. There were two birds in the Warwick district, but decreases of two and six birds showed in Windorah and Taroom respectively.

A z.							Number.
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

MULES.

There were 900 mules returned in 1914, an increase of 107 on 1913.

In an article on "The Ass and the Mule," in the "Agricultural Gazette" of New South Wales, the Principal of Hawkesbury College gives some interesting particulars of these animals. They are "very hardy, long lived, stand constant work, are free from disease, and in special classes of work outrival many classes of horses. Their useful qualities have been studied by some and neglected by others; but, as a general rule, where skill and judgment have been intelligently exercised, their commercial value has resulted in a steady improvement in the methods of breeders. The most reliable animals are bred in dry, open, or hilly country, and on elevated plains, with constant sunlight and a low rainfall. Fresh air, a dry atmosphere, and sparse pastures are conducive to a strong muscular development and hardy constitution in contrast to the enfeebled animal reared in gloomy forests or on flat marshy country. In this respect Australia possesses definite and peculiar advantages for breeding mules.

"Our conditions closely resemble those of California where the mule has been successfully bred and used, and in many other States of America, the mule has been an enduring helpmate to the irrigationist, the farmer, and the orchardist.

"He is useful in campaigning during war, and it is due to this animal to acknowledge the debt we owe him even in connection with the present conflicts. In each camp along the Suez Canal, where splendid provision was made to protect the great waterway from invading forces, the mule was the prominent beast of burden, both for war munitions and for food supply; they are found the most reliable under the supreme conditions of war."

"The Stock Returns Act of 1893" states that all owners of stock shall make a return on 1st January, or within one month thereafter, in each year, but this injunction, generally, has been more honoured in the breach than in the observance by stockowners. If the provision were voluntarily complied with, not only would the printing of the Stock List—so essential to the operations of the various rabbit and marsupial boards—be greatly expedited, but it would also have the result of this Report—which is dependent on these returns—being made available to the public at a much earlier period of the year.

N. J. MACLEOD,
Government Statistician.

Bureau of Statistics,
Brisbane, 31st July, 1915.

APPENDICES.

Table No. I.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE IN THE VARIOUS PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS OF THE STATE, TOGETHER WITH THE INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CATTLE AND SHEEP ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

Petty Sessions District.	Horses.	Cattle.				Sheep.				Swine.
		1913.	1914.	1914.		1913.	1914.	1914.		
				Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	
Adavale	2,784	5,468	8,720	3,252	...	480,575	489,375	8,800	...	46
Allora	4,386	11,025	11,563	538	...	12,324	15,491	3,167	...	2,970
Alpha	6,103	62,885	76,978	14,093	...	321,415	316,414	...	5,001	121
Aramac	2,690	2,700	1,976	...	724	436,927	439,309	2,382	...	40
Angathella	3,125	37,499	43,776	6,277	...	391,568	423,810	32,242	...	29
Ayr	9,585	20,684	22,638	1,954	...	232	328	96	...	687
Banana	4,217	59,409	47,939	...	11,470	54,113	51,854	...	2,259	20
Barcardine	4,538	5,087	5,054	...	33	1,089,903	1,115,152	25,249	...	194
Beaudesert	4,955	59,380	61,012	1,632	...	1,120	1,408	288	...	6,144
Biggenden	4,737	28,120	33,533	5,413	...	246	517	271	...	1,561
Blackall	5,947	4,284	6,180	1,896	...	1,043,007	1,075,440	32,433	...	91
Bollon	5,762	77,518	66,312	...	11,203	544,974	627,285	82,311	...	73
Boulia	7,178	100,966	91,938	...	9,028	326,710	307,918	...	18,792	4
Bowen	11,909	131,412	128,282	...	3,130	1,259	997	...	262	501
Brisbane	8,843	15,986	16,205	219	...	2,289	3,151	862	...	3,098
Bundaberg	9,464	28,241	28,958	717	...	324	228	...	96	2,335
Burke	4,948	136,406	121,696	...	14,710	2,760	3,236	476	...	230
Caboolture	1,387	7,548	8,731	1,183	...	135	114	...	21	1,146
Cairns	4,220	6,416	6,255	...	161	94	148	54	...	521
Camooeweal	3,641	64,308	56,187	...	8,121	18,000	500	...	17,500	100
Cape River	11,797	100,586	107,943	7,357	...	4,605	5,223	618	...	166
Cardwell	1,307	6,962	9,130	2,168	...	...	...	...	...	150
Charleville	8,483	57,943	56,750	...	1,193	770,495	1,027,248	256,753	...	481
Charters Towers	24,871	178,818	185,133	6,315	...	259	660	401	...	1,479
Childers	3,528	11,511	11,571	60	...	94	62	...	32	977
Chillagoe	7,278	43,495	41,414	...	2,081	...	...	...	...	199
Clermont	14,151	136,626	148,315	11,689	...	670,916	851,708	180,792	...	526
Cleveland	471	1,149	1,138	...	11	50	1	...	49	246
Clifton	7,611	15,739	16,204	465	...	22,071	29,746	7,675	...	4,048
Cloncurry	17,191	220,265	206,465	...	13,800	497,025	487,995	...	9,030	731
Coen	3,169	17,553	19,221	1,668	...	...	...	...	...	7
Condamine	5,394	44,379	46,985	2,606	...	4,498	8,262	3,764	...	1,015
Cook	4,734	24,961	25,148	187	...	...	...	...	...	153
Crow's Nest	4,934	24,306	25,286	980	...	1,008	959	...	49	5,301
Croydon	2,250	15,638	18,170	2,532	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cunnamulla	4,004	18,896	23,001	4,105	...	832,269	862,434	30,165	...	141
Dalby	17,508	76,714	73,926	...	2,788	529,913	541,737	11,824	...	3,809
Diamantina	3,524	79,045	55,742	...	23,303	438	360	...	78	...
Douglas	1,420	1,070	1,147	77	...	1	...	...	1	59
Dugandan	5,341	30,741	32,368	1,627	...	1,347	2,989	1,642	...	7,045
Eidsvold	7,247	86,703	91,769	5,066	...	10,482	9,539	...	943	373
Emerald	6,549	37,811	36,139	...	1,672	172,277	181,866	9,589	...	295
Esk	6,146	53,000	56,980	3,980	...	1,826	1,794	...	32	2,919
Etheridge	11,237	169,931	177,871	7,940	...	...	...	...	...	179
Eulo	902	18,271	16,004	...	2,267	107,457	91,955	...	15,502	5
Gatton	6,379	17,467	20,213	2,746	...	647	1,528	881	...	5,612
Gayndah	8,847	74,725	89,758	15,033	...	931	2,430	1,499	...	3,374
Gin Gin	5,010	44,164	43,319	...	845	1,042	761	...	281	1,360
Gladstone	19,951	169,864	193,859	23,995	...	6,689	6,489	...	200	2,380
Goodna	614	2,431	2,597	166	...	99	6	...	93	215
Goombungee	1,857	6,791	6,384	...	407	3,818	4,960	1,142	...	2,197
Goondiwindi	4,820	38,250	36,422	...	1,828	342,283	413,448	71,165	...	655
Gympie	8,643	75,843	83,299	7,456	...	969	1,576	607	...	7,284
Harrisville	3,740	18,294	19,555	1,261	...	820	1,434	614	...	4,210
Helidon	2,453	7,925	10,264	2,339	...	439	281	...	158	2,335
Herberton*	15,000	79,895	85,647	5,752	...	1,465	2,147	682	...	3,079
Highfields	1,525	6,474	6,460	...	14	131	172	41	...	1,669
Hughenden	10,710	79,209	80,439	1,230	...	892,701	972,802	80,101	...	310
Hungerford	770	3,137	2,727	...	410	119,427	111,974	...	7,453	...
Ingham	8,611	28,016	30,129	2,113	...	595	787	192	...	1,462
Inglewood	4,121	22,360	21,553	...	807	128,996	139,788	10,792	...	553
Ipswich	5,043	15,757	15,584	...	173	190	168	...	22	1,927
Isisford	5,636	3,218	5,080	1,862	...	794,464	720,945	...	73,519	25
Jondaryan	4,340	14,068	13,460	...	608	82,410	69,964	...	12,446	2,804
Jundah	2,966	9,344	12,805	3,461	...	380,430	380,471	41	...	...
Kilkivan	2,311	14,914	17,724	2,810	...	360	328	...	32	671
Killarney	2,888	6,690	7,503	813	...	3,642	4,462	820	...	1,338
Laidley	4,363	14,339	15,175	836	...	109	213	104	...	4,076
Logan	3,013	13,415	12,927	...	488	237	177	...	60	2,291
Longreach	11,300	13,680	14,745	1,065	...	1,812,001	1,858,824	46,823	...	175
Lowood	2,431	13,085	14,508	1,423	...	166	202	36	...	2,661
Mackay	28,056	80,039	87,264	7,225	...	11,891	14,153	2,262	...	1,119
Marburg	2,110	8,145	8,241	96	...	2	2	...	...	4,011
Maroochy	3,321	26,678	29,023	2,345	...	566	303	...	263	3,641
Maryborough... ..	6,756	24,321	25,004	683	...	494	451	...	43	1,262
Mitchell	9,755	100,087	102,347	2,260	...	538,679	637,761	99,082	...	288
Mount Morgan	6,883	13,241	15,422	2,181	...	495	488	...	7	480
Mount Perry	3,568	27,809	31,237	3,428	...	58	11	...	47	330
Mourilyan	2,070	3,187	3,241	60	...	...	3	3	...	64
Muttaborra	7,194	15,990	13,633	...	2,357	1,707,949	1,849,203	141,254	...	52
Nanango	13,876	81,383	77,650	...	3,733	1,388	929	...	459	6,582
Nerang	2,831	22,447	23,977	1,530	...	463	464	1	...	3,443
Norman	8,564	282,211	301,501	19,290	...	...	...	...	...	108
Oakey	2,970	8,780	6,929	...	1,851	18,966	12,386	...	6,580	1,710
Palmer	1,780	16,280	16,834	554	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pittsworth	8,508	29,910	31,810	1,900	...	191,589	215,966	24,377	...	4,731
Proserpine	4,676	13,300	14,826	1,526	...	4,436	4,771	335	...	150
Ravenswood	4,066	13,073	13,444	371	...	28	6	...	22	110
Redcliffe	2,305	14,061	14,782	721	...	25	7	...	18	2,805

Table No. I.—continued.

Petty Sessions District.	Horses.	Cattle.				Sheep.				Swine.
		1913.	1914.	1914.		1913.	1914.	1914.		
				Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	
Richmond	9,094	101,784	107,312	5,528	...	1,339,081	1,261,107	...	77,974	61
Rockhampton	33,046	279,402	286,912	7,510	...	26,061	23,456	...	2,605	4,502
Roma	11,075	86,766	90,015	3,249	...	328,455	344,245	15,790	...	1,349
Rosewood	3,279	21,051	23,223	2,172	...	541	390	...	151	4,302
St. George	7,636	26,964	25,855	...	1,109	811,630	983,512	171,882	...	217
St. Lawrence	7,005	74,995	99,244	24,249	...	5,090	3,382	...	1,708	121
Somerset	349	710	738	28	...	...	...	...	...	135
South Brisbane {	4,483	10,880	9,492	212	...	711	{ 981	{ 475	...	{ 1,348
Wynnum	730									
Southport	593	1,904	2,071	167	...	86	110	24	...	159
Spingsure	9,751	119,926	98,479	...	21,447	470,333	509,697	39,364	...	226
Stanthorpe	3,749	18,161	15,338	...	2,823	126,857	145,709	18,852	...	253
Surat	4,011	22,648	23,009	361	...	506,211	561,098	54,887	...	46
Tambo	4,395	12,078	11,528	...	550	667,198	692,906	25,708	...	46
Taroom	5,504	97,751	95,508	...	2,243	47,883	47,187	...	696	81
Texas	2,147	11,340	11,462	122	...	12,358	19,995	7,637	...	398
Thargomindah	11,322	141,523	138,059	...	3,464	284,072	395,209	111,137	...	88
Tiaro	5,148	40,730	43,865	3,135	...	373	377	4	...	1,055
Toowoomba	7,293	17,693	17,673	...	20	13,117	22,609	9,492	...	3,217
Townsville	12,356	28,685	28,547	...	138	346	839	493	...	1,630
Warwick	11,654	35,143	38,412	3,269	...	130,392	134,385	3,993	...	4,300
Wienholt	10,394	85,006	96,020	11,014	...	3,188	3,475	287	...	6,376
Windorah	4,369	61,924	73,866	11,942	...	256,624	198,448	...	58,176	2
Winton	10,918	68,404	65,059	...	3,345	1,346,917	1,367,618	20,701	...	131
Woodford ... {	1,587	27,688	14,519	2,043	...	128	{ 129	{ 1,153	...	{ 1,626
Woodford ... {	1,576									
Yeulba	1,498	17,125	15,865	...	1,260	1,852	1,244	...	608	48
Total in State, 1914	743,059	...	5,455,943	...	...	...	23,129,919	...	...	166,638
Total in State, 1913	707,265	5,322,033	...	...	...	21,786,600	...	...	...	140,045
Increase in 1914	35,794	...	...	133,910	...	...	...	1,343,319	...	26,593
Decrease in 1914 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Centesimal Increase in 1914	5.06	...	...	2.52	...	...	...	6.17	...	18.99
Centesimal Decrease in 1914 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The area comprising the Atherton portion of Herberton Petty Sessions District contains, approximately, 3,090 horses, 16,582 cattle, 211 sheep, 2,202 swine.

Table No. II.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE IN THE VARIOUS PASTORAL DISTRICTS OF THE STATE FOR THE YEARS 1913 AND 1914, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMERICAL AND CENTESIMAL INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE LATTER YEAR.

Pastoral District.	Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Numerical Increase or Decrease —				Centesimal Increase or Decrease —			
						Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Burke ...	{ 1913	45,879	775,574	2,371,182	1,143	3,598	— 10,285	— 78,168	399	7·84	— 1·33	— 3·30	34·90
	{ 1914	49,477	765,289	2,293,014	1,542								
Burnett ...	{ 1913	39,495	347,457	15,339	11,211	4,519	40,929	1,217	6,564	11·44	11·78	7·93	58·55
	{ 1914	44,014	388,386	16,556	17,775								
Cook ...	{ 1913	44,110	383,482	935	2,659	754	11,591	— 211	316	1·71	3·02	— 22·57	11·88
	{ 1914	44,864	395,073	724	2,975								
Darling Downs	{ 1913	86,593	366,735	1,623,365	31,621	4,448	— 1,849	155,715	4,046	5·14	— 0·50	9·59	12·80
	{ 1914	91,041	364,886	1,779,086	35,667								
Gregory North	{ 1913	21,480	255,648	1,710,927	209	261	— 29,113	— 18,291	74	— 1·21	— 11·39	— 1·07	— 35·41
	{ 1914	21,219	226,535	1,692,636	135								
Gregory South	{ 1913	12,098	182,282	440,909	20	962	1,565	5,154	35	7·95	0·86	1·17	175·00
	{ 1914	13,060	183,847	446,063	55								
Leichhardt ...	{ 1913	53,809	593,207	1,226,106	1,458	2,660	— 13,066	153,645	88	4·94	— 2·20	12·53	6·04
	{ 1914	56,469	580,141	1,379,751	1,546								
Maranoa ...	{ 1913	35,660	291,156	2,725,717	1,738	1,793	— 4,858	423,725	274	5·03	— 1·67	15·55	15·77
	{ 1914	37,453	286,298	3,149,442	2,012								
Mitchell ...	{ 1913	44,809	80,199	7,864,518	594	3,293	15,287	389,674	52	7·35	19·06	4·95	8·75
	{ 1914	48,102	95,486	8,254,192	646								
Moreton ...	{ 1913	83,041	451,513	13,958	62,858	3,170	20,713	4,000	9,355	3·82	4·59	28·66	14·88
	{ 1914	86,211	472,226	17,958	72,213								
North Kennedy	{ 1913	87,450	505,636	7,686	7,583	4,853	22,515	3,542	105	5·55	4·45	46·08	1·38
	{ 1914	92,303	528,151	11,228	7,688								
Port Curtis ...	{ 1913	52,215	378,736	35,025	6,284	3,027	59,822	— 4,374	882	5·80	15·79	— 12·49	14·04
	{ 1914	55,242	438,558	30,651	7,166								
South Kennedy	{ 1913	35,652	273,113	537,309	1,434	1,089	— 6,277	— 103,403	206	— 3·05	— 2·30	— 19·24	— 14·37
	{ 1914	34,563	266,836	433,906	1,228								
Warrego ...	{ 1913	25,358	185,118	3,209,968	468	1,451	11,335	410,412	270	5·72	6·12	12·79	57·69
	{ 1914	26,809	196,453	3,620,380	738								
Wide Bay ...	{ 1913	39,616	252,177	3,656	10,765	2,616	15,601	682	4,487	6·60	6·19	18·65	41·68
	{ 1914	42,232	267,778	4,338	15,252								

Table No. III.

IN CONVERTING HORSES AND CATTLE TO TERMS OF SHEEP, TEN HEAD OF SHEEP ARE TAKEN AS EQUAL TO ONE HORSE OR HEAD OF CATTLE.

Year.	HORSES.			CATTLE.			SHEEP.			ALL KINDS IN TERMS OF SHEEP.		
	Acres per Head.	Number per Square Mile.	Number per Capita Population.	Acres per Head.	Number per Square Mile.	Number per Capita Population.	Acres per Head.	Number per Square Mile.	Number per Capita Population.	Acres per Head.	Number per Square Mile.	Number per Capita Population.
1905 ..	997	0·64	0·82	145	4·43	5·61	34	18·75	23·74	9·23	69·53	88·02
1906...	947	0·68	0·85	126	5·09	6·38	29	22·20	27·82	8·01	79·87	100·08
1907...	878	0·73	0·89	110	5·80	7·12	26	24·96	30·63	7·09	90·30	110·80
1908...	825	0·78	0·93	99	6·45	7·74	23	27·37	32·87	6·43	99·57	119·60
1909...	772	0·83	0·96	91	7·03	8·14	22	29·22	33·87	5·94	107·78	124·91
1910...	723	0·89	0·99	84	7·65	8·57	21	30·32	33·94	5·53	115·72	129·50
1911...	693	0·92	0·99	85	7·57	8·15	21	30·93	33·34	5·53	115·83	124·83
1912 ..	636	1·01	1·06	82	7·77	8·19	21	30·29	31·91	5·42	118·07	124·39
1913...	607	1·05	1·07	81	7·94	8·06	20	32·49	33·00	5·23	122·42	124·33
1914...	577	1·11	1·10	79	8·14	8·06	19	34·50	34·18	5·04	126·95	125·79

Table No. IV.

SHOWING SIZES AND DISTRIBUTION OF HERDS OF CATTLE IN PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

Pastoral District.	1 to 100.		101 to 300.		301 to 1,000.		1,001 and Upwards.		Totals.	
	Owners.	Cattle.	Owners.	Cattle.	Owners.	Cattle.	Owners.	Cattle.	Owners.	Cattle.
Burke ...	259	7,255	57	10,752	54	32,108	82	715,174	452	765,289
Burnett ...	2,728	83,794	266	44,212	117	67,551	69	192,829	3,180	388,386
Cook ...	856	19,933	86	14,781	36	21,330	50	339,029	1,028	395,073
Darling Downs	6,955	168,651	431	69,325	103	54,466	34	72,444	7,523	364,886
Gregory North	101	2,752	5	795	13	9,071	31	213,877	150	226,535
Gregory South	54	1,834	11	1,906	7	3,679	28	176,428	100	183,847
Leichhardt ...	1,233	24,887	170	31,468	96	51,451	113	472,335	1,612	580,141
Maranoa ...	1,171	32,954	142	24,578	52	30,400	56	198,366	1,421	286,298
Mitchell ...	673	15,477	71	11,724	24	12,755	18	55,530	786	95,486
Moreton ...	11,193	263,705	628	103,717	117	58,618	22	41,186	11,960	472,226
North Kennedy	2,010	43,983	174	31,287	73	37,929	79	414,952	2,336	528,151
Port Curtis ...	1,850	52,037	266	46,570	142	80,354	83	259,597	2,341	438,558
South Kennedy	968	19,338	54	9,281	26	14,376	49	223,841	1,097	266,836
Warrego ...	445	11,812	64	11,520	49	28,582	38	144,539	596	196,453
Wide Bay ...	4,646	110,836	388	65,852	74	36,845	26	54,245	5,134	267,778
Totals	35,142	864,288	2,813	477,768	983	539,515	778	3,574,372	39,716	5,455,943

Table No. V.

SHOWING SIZES AND DISTRIBUTION OF FLOCKS OF SHEEP IN PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

Pastoral District.	50 and under.		51 to 500.		501 to 1,000.		1,001 to 2,000.		2,001 to 5000.		5,001 to 10,000.		10,001 to 20,000.		20,001 to 50,000.		50,001 to 100,000.		100,001 and upwards.		Totals.	
	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.
Burke	17	381	14	3,649	5	4,312	12	18,180	35	130,849	28	208,344	27	410,202	29	884,744	6	416,984	2	215,369	175	2,293,014
Burnett	35	750	20	3,576	1	700	2	3,250	3	8,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	16,556	
Cook	5	10	6	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	724	
Darling Downs	210	3,991	382	94,847	198	150,198	144	215,670	96	317,234	35	253,841	19	275,557	13	329,872	2	137,870	...	1,099	1,779,080	
Gregory North	3	24	6	1,132	5	4,350	6	8,882	11	40,780	20	156,916	18	240,995	14	411,826	10	696,137	1	131,594	94	1,692,636
Gregory South	3	62	3	689	1	700	2	4,000	6	21,091	6	39,555	5	68,543	4	150,846	1	56,985	1	103,592	32	446,063
Leichhardt	46	1,108	50	11,514	54	42,931	56	83,987	63	204,302	19	138,330	18	255,790	9	313,346	5	328,443	...	320	1,379,751	
Maranoa	54	1,087	95	23,298	75	59,633	79	121,401	105	369,678	60	434,268	40	554,344	27	834,907	9	530,886	2	219,940	516	3,149,442
Mitchell	10	228	22	7,381	19	14,869	39	64,571	122	441,792	110	815,924	99	1,406,597	67	2,088,293	22	1,630,597	13	1,783,940	523	8,254,192
Moreton	162	2,588	60	8,092	4	2,619	4	4,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	17,958	
North Kennedy	21	247	25	4,056	1	990	2	2,935	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	11,228	
Port Curtis	62	1,190	32	4,992	...	...	3	4,366	4	10,834	1	9,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	39,651	
South Kennedy	11	224	16	2,821	7	4,837	5	8,959	19	66,195	8	57,974	7	107,044	1	21,877	1	56,859	1	107,116	76	433,906
Warrego	20	403	16	3,502	11	9,095	34	59,799	87	307,721	62	436,130	40	573,964	27	845,591	12	751,572	5	632,603	314	3,620,380
Wide Bay	62	990	24	3,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	4,338	
Totals	721	13,283	771	173,611	381	295,234	388	600,659	552	1,921,756	349	2,550,551	273	3,893,036	191	5,881,302	68	4,606,333	25	3,194,154	3,719	23,129,919

Table No. VI.

RETURN for TEN YEARS of LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED or PRESERVATION as FOOD, or FREEZING, or for TALLOW, in the STATE, with the Quantity and Value of MEAT, TALLOW, LARD, ETC., produced.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Average Number of Hands Employed.	NUMBER SLAUGHTERED.						Lambs.	Swine.	MEAT PRESERVED OR FROZEN.										Extract and Essence of Meat Produced.	Quantity of Tallow Produced.	Quantity of Lard Produced.	Total Value of all Products shown here.	
			Cattle.			Sheep.					Beef.			Mutton.			Lamb.		Bacon and Hams.	Pork, Salt and Fresh.					
			For Freezing.	For Preserving.	For Boiling Down.	For Freezing.	For Preserving.	For Boiling Down.			Frozen.	Fresh Preserved.	Salted.	Frozen.	Fresh Preserved.	Salted.	Frozen.	Fresh Preserved.							
1905	...	15	1,516	66,288	14,315	156	267,248	20,186	65	...	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	tons.	lb.	£
1906	...	11	1,050	60,807	15,936	791	107,527	11,994	12	...	153,136	47,846,259	9,982,659	57,421	12,381,958	779,122	...	...	...	10,500,335	2,282,881	58,803	4,179	522,190	1,132,226
1907	...	11	1,283	68,483	5,106	643	242,384	13,241	710	...	153,918	42,362,283	10,293,794	...	4,251,216	486,367	...	...	...	10,846,959	1,814,670	33,295	3,237	456,357	1,015,247
1908	...	11	1,315	49,357	11,822	189	207,234	15,701	760	28,952	140,114	47,169,088	3,746,015	159,550	9,796,205	436,414	21,274	...	...	10,015,008	1,825,165	31,100	3,415	514,594	1,256,199
1909	...	13	1,475	85,665	24,179	446	348,501	131,720	8,786	21,851	134,854	33,318,758	6,686,095	134,369	8,625,494	659,360	12,437	882,009	...	11,324,323	856,752	30,663	2,858	493,544	1,030,369
1910	...	13	1,923	131,814	33,005	2,245	867,031	143,273	93,651	15,705	133,931	89,710,770	19,450,283	215,226	34,345,343	4,692,119	8,248	649,484	25,059	9,228,317	2,574,737	61,220	7,011	592,614	1,507,795
1911	...	13	2,156	152,627	45,074	2,555	178,607	106,385	6,475	12,465	150,669	92,853,184	27,909,045	3,218,028	6,847,460	2,822,710	2,125	484,039	95	10,758,963	820,120	116,663	7,744	677,515	2,141,156
1912	...	19	3,568	280,489	71,173	3,352	528,744	58,095	16,770	10,072	162,655	142,402,250	31,651,315	4,123,018	19,590,274	1,238,786	2,421	6,158	11,667,654	789,837	96,925	7,677	582,154	1,575,463	
1913	...	21	4,225	346,243	97,678	5,832	636,758	47,893	6,428	40,780	172,084	191,600,986	40,972,885	4,476,684	25,853,408	1,324,847	31,519	1,238,582	512	12,437,019	1,041,224	352,685	12,572	822,398	3,031,969
1914	...	24	5,429	416,494	124,493	5,883	634,351	75,599	4,129	42,612	174,653	225,785,690	39,644,026	240,249	25,759,382	1,978,046	200	1,308,120	93	13,339,131	522,477	629,452	16,762	929,610	5,818,676

9,589 swine killed by farmers, and 1,110,378 lb. of pork and bacon made therefrom, are included in this table.

Table No. VII.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC., SLAUGHTERED for CONSUMPTION as FOOD in the STATE, together with the AVERAGE DEAD WEIGHT of each ANIMAL and the ESTIMATED QUANTITY CONSUMED PER CAPITA, for TEN YEARS, ending 31ST DECEMBER, 1914 (exclusive of Factories engaged in Slaughtering for Preservation).

YEARS.					Mean Population for the Year.	NUMBER SLAUGHTERED.					AVERAGE DRESSED WEIGHT.					CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA.					
						Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Lambs.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Lambs.	Swine.	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Lamb.	Pork.	Total.
											lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1905	...	...	...	...	525,728	133,377	304,998	4,669	5,355	33,790	662	48	62	34	77	168.39	27.95	0.55	0.35	4.97	202.21
1906	...	...	...	...	532,783	145,276	334,793	5,742	6,715	35,821	661	48	62	35	79	180.20	30.50	0.66	0.44	5.33	217.13
1907	...	...	...	...	541,204	153,083	392,641	6,543	7,942	32,586	630	45	58	34	80	178.20	32.65	0.70	0.50	4.82	216.87
1908	...	...	...	...	555,171	173,957	443,391	7,744	9,738	32,458	616	44	58	34	85	193.92	35.65	0.81	0.60	4.97	235.44
1909	...	...	...	...	571,044	185,220	553,742	9,514	12,118	37,205	609	41	62	34	83	197.47	39.92	1.04	0.71	5.40	244.54
1910	...	...	...	...	592,201	198,862	617,961	12,588	13,530	34,651	626	43	66	36	85	210.21	43.83	1.40	0.82	4.97	261.23
1911	...	...	...	...	614,352	228,874	661,951	15,134	15,270	44,774	599	43	69	34	98	223.29	45.94	1.70	0.84	7.12	278.89
1912	...	...	...	...	631,577	228,250	643,897	17,068	15,754	49,978	580	44	76	35	84	209.47	44.67	2.05	0.88	6.62	263.69
1913	...	...	...	...	652,555	235,212	627,637	18,465	16,331	43,804	588	43	78	32	87	211.99	41.51	2.21	0.82	5.82	262.35
1914	...	...	...	...	674,932	215,703	578,038	14,296	16,416	40,178	584	42	76	34	86	186.51	35.65	1.62	0.82	5.14	229.74

Table No. VIII.

OTHER PRODUCTS OF MEAT PRESERVING, ETC., ESTABLISHMENTS in the STATE—RETURN for TEN YEARS.

Year.			No.	Hides.		Skins.		Edible Fats.		Bones.		Hoofs and Horns.	Hair.		Oils, &c.		Manure.		1 Other Products.	Total Value.
				Number.	£	Number.	£	Lb.	£	Tons.	£	£	Lb.	£	Gallons.	£	Tons.	£	£	£
1905	...	...	12	90,184	92,405	308,017	63,937	1,036,602	15,727	167	1,033	3,717	41,142	894	7,144	826	1,566	8,466	21,724	208,729
1906	...	...	9	83,690	102,141	155,357	35,769	1,539,004	23,796	156	1,267	2,604	35,525	738	8,216	967	1,448	8,197	12,818	188,297
1907	...	...	10	74,232	91,953	255,635	87,678	1,027,499	17,117	154	1,216	2,133	28,325	698	5,397	610	1,437	4,922	24,107	235,268
1908	...	...	10	68,468	74,908	301,596	39,062	1,023,902	17,368	125	846	1,640	28,433	602	5,821	746	1,395	6,966	9,271	151,409
1909	...	...	11	118,398	151,586	565,236	100,246	1,180,503	19,466	172	1,130	2,905	48,788	935	10,171	1,093	2,323	11,015	24,941	313,317
1910	...	...	11	167,064	224,475	1,119,660	219,805	1,324,384	22,170	266	1,815	4,354	70,241	1,542	14,794	1,593	3,538	17,695	25,256	518,705
1911	...	...	12	200,296	244,228	303,932	76,716	534,466	9,255	348	2,558	4,733	76,882	1,670	14,265	1,649	4,372	22,694	29,348	392,851
1912	...	...	19	343,894	452,797	663,416	131,948	1,933,753	31,412	676	5,501	9,217	100,089	3,060	24,097	2,805	7,009	33,913	40,556	711,209
1913	...	...	21	456,919	695,491	789,889	194,155	4,060,968	64,713	1,072	9,176	10,291	134,376	4,271	34,467	4,410	8,751	45,095	53,621	1,081,223
1914	...	...	24	546,781	822,155	756,840	152,997	5,107,118	88,259	1,747	11,946	11,113	115,902	4,136	38,556	4,772	10,512	57,521	175,918	1,328,817

Table No. IX.

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF SHEEP SHORN AND QUANTITY OF WOOL PRODUCED, TOGETHER WITH THE CLASSIFICATION OF SHEEP AND VALUE OF MACHINERY ON HOLDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

Pastoral District.	CLASSIFICATION OF SHEEP SHORN.						Lambs Unshorn.	Grown Sheep Unshorn.	Grand Total.	RESULT OF CLIP.						Total Production of Wool expressed as Greasy.	AVERAGE PER FLEECE IN THE GREASE.				Value of Machinery on Sheep Holdings.	
	Ewes.	Wethers.	Weaners & Hoggets.	Lambs.	Rams.	Total.				Greasy.		Average per Bale.	Scoured.		Average per Bale.		1912.	1913.	1914.	Increase or —Decrease 1914 over 1913.		
										Bales.	Lb.		Bales.	Lb.								Lb.
Burke ...	1,181,685	701,863	256,965	219,629	28,070	2,388,212	40,270	77,420	2,505,902	15,366	5,534,024	360	21,577	4,712,084	218	14,958,192	6'35	6'32	6'26	—0'06	39,698	
Burnett ...	9,467	3,618	2,805	365	176	16,431	505	425	17,361	338	108,485	321	...	...	...	108,485	5'55	4'30	6'60	2'30	1,856
Cook ...	550	114	95	86	8	853	77	42	972	12	3,752	313	...	...	...	3,752	...	3'90	4'40	0'50	...
Darling Downs	664,922	619,261	188,030	85,370	14,396	1,571,979	87,402	66,182	1,725,563	33,374	11,622,760	349	255	50,736	199	11,724,232	6'99	7'74	7'46	—0'28	99,321	
Gregory North	931,206	372,036	272,448	98,219	21,530	1,695,439	42,419	62,690	1,800,548	13,547	4,910,464	362	11,942	2,587,634	217	10,085,732	6'25	6'73	5'94	—0'79	56,415	
Gregory South	268,777	88,960	75,596	66,446	6,740	506,519	15,090	16,656	538,265	7,423	2,767,185	373	1,837	418,880	228	3,604,945	7'18	7'82	7'12	—0'70	12,150	
Leichhardt ...	548,023	380,186	191,659	97,986	15,499	1,233,353	33,444	35,866	1,302,663	25,089	8,743,681	348	390	86,560	222	8,916,801	5'87	7'15	7'23	0'08	34,175	
Maranoa ...	1,348,125	608,631	424,172	314,366	30,672	2,725,966	105,595	128,678	2,960,239	50,921	17,955,354	353	2,783	651,453	234	19,258,260	6'80	7'59	7'06	—0'53	64,248	
Mitchell ...	4,290,653	2,096,606	1,068,530	748,788	106,283	8,310,860	185,836	178,074	8,674,770	109,870	40,260,098	365	30,896	7,018,442	227	54,296,982	6'40	7'10	6'53	—0'57	197,519	
Moreton ...	4,929	1,492	554	538	88	7,601	862	1,599	10,062	142	44,888	316	...	...	...	44,888	5'35	4'92	5'90	0'98	1,391
North Kennedy	1,682	1,511	115	128	39	3,475	732	1,184	5,391	53	16,031	302	...	...	...	16,031	5'12	3'86	4'61	0'75	17
Port Curtis ...	12,148	13,090	2,328	1,897	269	29,232	1,491	323	31,046	441	145,287	329	19	4,391	231	154,069	6'32	5'84	5'27	—0'57	932	
South Kennedy	148,135	86,069	63,364	18,680	2,744	318,992	5,749	27,429	352,170	4,957	1,809,183	365	258	57,790	224	1,924,763	5'70	7'02	6'03	—0'99	11,491	
Warrego ...	1,597,589	627,098	512,921	474,414	34,931	3,246,953	87,940	110,450	3,445,343	55,995	20,648,481	369	6,730	1,571,576	233	23,791,633	6'49	7'85	7'32	—0'53	73,430	
Wide Bay ...	2,202	531	251	108	58	3,150	242	210	3,662	45	16,036	356	...	...	...	16,036	5'58	5'00	5'09	0'09	28
Totals ...	11,010,093	5,601,066	3,059,833	2,126,520	261,503	22,059,015	607,654	707,228	23,373,897	317,573	114,585,709	361	76,687	17,159,546	224	148,904,801	6'46	7'19	6'75	—0'34	592,671	
Quantity wool returned greasy but subsequently scoured										— 4,451	— 1,606,808	...	+ 2,611	+ 584,910	...							
Total Greasy										313,122	112,978,901	...	...	...	...			
Scoured										...	...	...	79,298	17,744,456	...						
Quantity wool fellmongered during the year										4,077	913,350	...	1,826,700						
Total Scoured										...	...	...	83,375	18,657,806	...						
Estimated quantity wool on skins exported and utilised during the year										4,747,239						
Total of all Wool expressed as Greasy										155,478,740						

Table No. X.

RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF LAMBING, LOSSES, KILLED FOR FOOD ON HOLDINGS, &C., IN THE SEVERAL PASTORAL DISTRICTS OF THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Pastoral District.	Total Sheep as per Stock Returns on 1st Jan., 1914.	Ewes mated with Rams.	Lambs Dropped.	Per-centage of Lambing	Purchases.	Sales.	LOSSES AND THE CAUSES AS RETURNED BY OWNERS.								Killed for food on holding.	Total sheep as per Wool Returns on Dec. 31st, 1914.	Skins obtained during year.
							Drought.	Flood.	Fly.	Dingoes.	Old age and Lambing.	Other.*	Not specifically stated.	Total Losses.			
Burke ..	2,371,182	967,530	365,409	37'77	366,989	544,736	103,850	1,820	6,059	10,016	67,650	a 38,891	9,775	238,061	21,604	2,299,179	22,286
Burnett ..	15,339	4,855	1,698	34'97	5,124	2,882	370	...	358	1,071	559	b 336	...	2,694	659	15,926	817
Cook ..	935	210	118	56'19	...	52	100	...	...	48	...	c 10	...	158	10	833	36
Darling Downs	1,623,365	526,672	369,923	70'23	924,855	953,954	31,233	576	22,748	11,751	22,030	d 27,003	3,664	119,005	42,598	1,802,586	42,838
Gregory North	1,710,927	726,332	274,459	37'78	270,193	414,188	81,089	712	1,358	10,081	58,005	e 16,937	...	168,182	19,053	1,654,156	17,263
Gregory South	440,909	206,295	102,948	49'90	48,956	110,440	34,866	50	1,810	11,631	8,303	f 4,702	...	61,362	5,437	415,574	4,772
Leichhardt ..	1,226,106	417,329	272,501	65'29	283,492	293,929	10,861	151	17,261	11,175	17,498	g 13,947	9,461	80,354	15,488	1,392,328	14,652
Maranoa ..	2,725,717	1,135,473	664,665	58'53	1,056,641	1,137,047	53,818	1,941	50,203	17,951	45,886	h 61,055	5,887	236,741	41,344	3,031,891	37,961
Mitchell ..	7,864,518	3,397,099	1,800,074	52'98	1,335,873	2,076,453	217,702	3,123	47,048	44,290	174,884	i 106,360	33,135	626,542	87,219	8,210,251	86,540
Moreton ..	13,958	4,078	2,612	64'05	8,042	4,746	852	3	265	593	258	k 217	...	2,188	915	16,763	1,060
North Kennedy	7,686	2,039	1,039	50'95	4,501	422	153	1	5	72	316	l 320	...	867	98	11,839	286
Port Curtis ..	35,025	9,797	5,722	58'40	3,316	4,599	14	32	603	287	736	m 2,598	80	4,350	711	34,403	909
South Kennedy	537,309	90,611	58,759	64'84	81,480	63,375	7,004	5	1,244	1,413	6,091	n 11,518	3,287	30,562	3,796	579,815	2,763
Warrego ..	3,209,968	1,206,352	784,338	65'01	749,249	872,503	73,698	5,564	26,836	43,314	68,053	o 30,165	4,248	251,878	47,656	3,571,518	45,513
Wide Bay ..	3,656	1,065	721	67'68	4,844	320	18	1	...	124	97	p 314	44	598	4,428	3,875	253
Total State ..	21,786,600	8,695,737	4,704,986	54'10	5,143,555	6,479,646	615,628	13,979	175,798	163,817	470,366	314,373	69,581	1,823,542	291,016	23,040,987	277,949

* Causes included in "Other"—a Boggled, cancer, marking, missing, poison, rain, shearing; b Blown on lucerne, grass seed, worms; c Ticks, wet, worms; d Blight blown on lucerne, boggled, cancer, cold, crows, drowned, foxes, frost, heat, lightning, lost, poison, rain, shearing, travelling; e Boggled, cancer, lost, marking, poison; f Cancer, marking, poison; g Boggled, crows, droving, eagles, exposure, grass seed, heat, lost, marking, poison, rain, shearing, worms; h Caterpillars, cold, eagles, crows, foxes, grass seed, lost, marking, pear, poison, rain, shearing, travelling, worms; i Boggled, cancer, crows, eagles, fencing, fires, foxes, grass seed, lost, marking, poison, rain, shearing, travelling, worms; k Grass seed, green feed, poison, worms; l Eagles, grass seed, wet, worms; m Grass seed, hawks, poison, spear grass, worms; n Cancer, grass seed, lost, poison, bush, worms; o Boggled, eagles, foxes, grass seed, lost, marking, poison, rain, shearing, travelling, worms; p Grass seed, worms.